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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Shepard and His Ticket.

After casuistry has made its feeble flutter over Mr. SHEPARD'S personal virtues and alleged superiority to Tammanyism, these hard facts will remain to impress the public mind:

SHEPARD has accepted a nomination from Tammany Hall, which only at the last municipal election, when supporting SETH Low, he denounced as "the most burning and disgraceful blot upon the municipal history of this country." He even charged Gen. TRACY, then the the welfare of this noble city."

SHEPARD, who is trying to rally around himself even a remnant of the political friends who imagined him sincere when he was laboring for Tammany's overthrow, is running on a ticket of which the other candidates, dved-in-the-wo-Tammany men, will have collectively far greater power than the Mayor.

And again, one of his companion candidates on this ticket is the Tammany man upon whom individually SHEPARD'S anti-Tammany denunciation of 1897 was concentrated, ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, then the Tammany candidate for Mayor. Instead of opposing him now, SHEPARD is doing his utmost to raise him from the Mayor's chair to the bench.

Some people ask the voters of New York to crush Tammanyism by electing Shepard, and maintain that he is himself the Master Crusher. Bosh!

Sir Redvers Buller's Telegram.

Gen. BULLER's recent speech to the Volunteers at Westminster, in which surrender of Ladysmith to Sir George WHITE, has cost him his command of the merit of that first gift. the First British Army Corps. It was received by the British newspapers as proving his unfitness for the command. Sir REDVERS'S "V. C." prevented his civilian critics from accusing him of cowthis week, and told well, for Yale's sons ping himself in the State Constitution race to the level of a superior race? acteristic unbecoming an officer and genthe War Office "after consideration of all the circumstances" of the speech, announces his retirement on half pay. Gen. BULLER's account of his telegram

"The message I had to send to Sir GRORGE WHITE was that I had made the attack, that I had failed, that I could not possibly make another attempt for a month, and then I was certain I could only do it by slow fighting, and not by rushing. That was the message I had to send, and I had to ask him certain

to Sir GEORGE WHITE is this:

"I wrote a telegram out and looked at it two or three times, and said, 'It is a mean thing to send a telegram like that. He is a gallant fellow. He will att still to the end."

I was in cor there was there was mine, and I thought, 'Ought I not to give him some help, some assistance and some lead-something which, if it came to the last absolute moment, would have enabled him to say, Well, after all, I have Sir REDVERS BULLER'S as my commander's) opinion in favor of this."

Therefore I 'spatchcocked' into the middle of the telegram a sentence in which I suggested that it would be necessary to abandon-to surrender - the garrison, what he should do when he surrendered. and how he should do it. I put it after one question he had to answer, and followed it with another question. I did not like to suggest to a man I believed to be a brave man and a good soldier-I did not like to suggest that he should do this, or that, or the other thing; but I stuck that into the thing simply because If he ever had to give up, it might be some sort of cover to a man whom I thought in much greater difficulty than I was myself."

This is a straightforward story enough and does not in itself argue any incompetency on BULLER'S part. But the civilian papers accept it as showing his crass unfitness for any command in the army. The Saturday Review says: "In other words, a Commanderin-Chief showed a silly schoolboy craving for the reputation of a 'good fellow,' when a national crisis demanded impersonal heroism." The Daily Mail says "The incident is exactly paralleled by Sir H. PARKER's famous order at Copenhagen to Nelson to break off dropped from about one-third to onethe battle and retire—an order which fourth of the whole amount. posterity has unsparingly condemned." The other papers are equally severe on adopted in the expectation that British

The telegram was sent on Dec. 16, 1899. Ladysmith had been invested by the has been disappointed. Great Britain Boers since Oct. 28. It lay in a hollow, has derived no benefit from the prefercommanded at long range by hills; its ential tariff. In the year ending June garrison consisted at first of 12,000 30, 1898, one month before the prefertroops, including four regiments of ential tariff went into effect, Great cavalry, six field batteries, a mountain Britain's share in Canadian imports battery, a naval battery, and some was 24.86 per cent. and that of this colonial troops; but on Oct. 30, in a sortie, country was 60.22 per cent. In 1900 the nearly an entire regiment of cavalry was captured, reducing Gen. WHITE'S that of the United States was 60.75 per force very appreciably, though at the cent. The attempt to increase the same time diminishing the number of profits of British manufacturers and persons to be fed. Gen. BULLER be- merchants by Canadian tariff legislagan his attempt to relieve the town tion in their favor has thus far failed. early in November. It was marked In other words, Canadian discriminadefenders. Rations in the town were this country to see clearly why we more while enteric fever increased alarm- port trade in spite of a differential tariff ingly. Finally, on Dec. 15, Gen. BULLER | against us. attempted to cross the Tugela River at | Great Britain cannot compete with us Colenso, and met with a crushing de- in supplying Canada with agricultural feat, losing 20 per cent, of his entire machinery. Canada's climate, soil and force, and cleven field guns. It was the | economic conditions are similar to ours. next day that he sent his telegram to Her farmers use the same kinds of agri-Gen. WHITE

been defeated himself; but even his signal was permissory, not positive.

The leading British service paper. the Army and Navy Gazette, says of BULLER's telegram: "It was interpreted a little readily into a counsel of surrender, Sir REDVERS BULLER does not deny that he so intended it, but he had a reason, and it is one to his infinite credit. He wished WHITE to understand that if surrender became inevitable, he, the supreme chief, was prepared to accept the responsibility of it. Viewed in this light it was surely chivalrous, not a blameworthy act. It looks as if the British public, irritated at the non-conclusion of the war, had fastened on Sir REDVERS as a scapegoat.

Vale.

With youthful enthusiasm that belies its age Yale University is celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of its foundation. It is celebrating in that earlier and healthier American spirit which has gone somewhat out of fashion in many of the sister universities, "with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations;" and all Yale, not merely the scholastic and official part, is taking a hand. The class of '76 struck the key-note with its inscription, "Brain and Brawn, ARTHUS HADLEY and BOB Republican candidate, with "betraying Cook." Yale knows where she stands of tradesmen across the sea. in the public eye and is proud to declare it

Scholarship enough the old college has to show, perhaps overmuch theology in the past; but the real Yale has been and the river as much as in recitation Yale of wood of two hundred years ago.

helped out the struggling school in Connecticut has borne fruit beyond calculation. Who will grudge the marvellous old adventurer with his experiences of the lapse of time has brought him? The tradition of his failings as well as the make Yale men love him. The gifts of he avowed that he had suggested the millions that come nowadays to the university only bring out more clearly

The story of what the university has done in its life of two hundred years in the professions, in active life, in the country's hours of need, will be told ardice in suggesting the surrender of the are ever ready of speech. Her professors beleaguered town; but every other char- have shown in many a printed volume lies through the election of SETH LOW where she stands now in erudition. Dis- a candidate untrammelled by alliantleman was ascribed to him. And now | tinguished guests from all parts of the | with the political organization immediwhich she is held, and the town of New Haven is vying in boisterousness with the graduates and undergraduates to show its affection for the old college. A streak of "Yale luck" has marked the festivities in the beautiful weather. remarkable at this season, that has fol-

lowed the out-door celebration, an omen, we trust, for the new century. It is a great event for a noble American institution that has been great in the past and is likely to be greater in just been completed. Gunners Francis the future. The whole country will join in the toast which graduates and undergraduates are honoring this week

*Here's to good old Yale! Drink her down, drink her down!"

Canada's Preferential Tariff.

Since Aug. 1, 1898, British goods coming into Canada have paid 25 per cent. less duty than goods from foreign countries, a preferential arrangement in favor of Great Britain aimed chiefly at the United States. For many years, up to 1876, the value of commodities imported into Canada from Great Britain far exceeded that of the goods purchased from this country. At last the United States began to command a larger share of the import trade than England. In every year since 1876, with three exceptions, Canada has purchased commodities of greater value from the United States than from Great Britain We produce many articles better adapted for Canada's needs than similar goods produced in the British Isles; and so the tendency has been to buy more from this country and less from Great Britain. Since 1894 we have supplied one half or more of all the commodities imported into Canada for home consumption. In the same period the British share in the import trade has

The preferential tariff of 1898 was trade would benefit thereby at the expense of the United States. This hope British trade was 24.77 per cent. and

for six weeks by continual British re- tion against our imports has not been verses; from Willow Grove, after driving sufficiently drastic to divert trade from the Boers from the high ground, Gen. the natural channels it has made for HILDYARD was compelled to retreat; itself. We need only glance at one or sorties from the town dislodged the two of the broader features of the natural Boers at times, but at great cost to the business relations between Canada and reduced about the middle of November, than hold our own in the Canadian im-

cultural machinery that we employ. Sir HYDE PARKER'S signal to NELSON We use more of it than any other coundoes not parallel the case exactly. Sir try, and because production is cheaper HYDE was at some distance from the on a large scale than on a smail one our than that of other lands. Under these circumstances it is almost inevitable that Canada should buy her agricultural

machinery in the United States. Mr. GEORGE G. CHISHOLM, the English geographer, recently wrote that the methods of heating houses in the milder winters of England are not well adapted for the severe winters of Canada and the northern part of the United States. Both of these countries use the same kind of stoves and the same kind of fuel. We have very large manufactures of stoves at Troy, Cleveland, Detroit and other places within easy reach of the Canadian border. Our stove products are cheap and unequalled of their kind and it is very natural, therefore, that they should find a large

market in Canada. It must be remembered also that some of the most important commodities which Canada buys from this country are on the free list. England being unable to supply them on equal terms if at all. Our anthracite, coke, hides, cotton, wool, various kinds of timber and other important articles do not pay

a cent of duty. The Canadians are not at all likely to cease buying from us most of the commodities they import. They have at least shown no inclination thus far to suffer severely in pocket for the benefit

The People and the Cadets.

The statement issued yesterday by District Attorney PHILBIN regarding what is known as the "Cadet" system, the men it has sent out ready to take or, in blunter language, the system for their part and more than their part in the debauchery of young girls, must the business of the world and of their command serious attention. Of all the country. They obtained their education | forms of vice known in cities, this is the on the college fence, on the ball field most shocking in its intrinsic evil, and the most terrible in its menace to the room or laboratory, and it makes little people living where it flourishes. Judgdifference to them when they find a ing by the testimony from various Yale of stone in the place of the Yale of authoritative quarters, including jubrick they knew-the link with the little dicial convictions, it exists to-day in the city of New York to an extent pos-The £800 with which old ELIRU YALE | sibly not equalled in any other city in the world

Even the cynic who coldly argues that such vice is ineradicable from a crowded community, must have shuddered as four continents the sanctification that he has read the revelations of the courts. He will say that its extirpation cannot be made an issue in a municipal sense of benefits received has helped to | campaign; but humanity and common sense both know better.

It cannot be that this awful condition of things cannot be remedied or bettered. Neither can there be any question as to the duty of New York voters to do their utmost for betterment.

The way to that doesn't lie through support of the cringing SHEPARD, WIADto avoid a discussion of the police. It world are testifying to the esteem in ately responsible for the particular horror of the situation before us.

In all her history the city of New York never had cause equal to that of to-day for moral uprising against the Tammany administration.

The Navy Act of Feb. 2, 1901, provided that six warrant officers might be commissioned ensigns each year, after passes ing examinations as to their professional and moral fitness for promotion; and the first test of applicants under the law has MARTIN and HENRY B. Souls have passed with very creditable records, and will soon receive their commissions. Mr. MARTIN is nearly 35 years old; he entered the navy as gunner on Nov. 19, 1892, and will retire for age on Nov. 21, 1928. Mr. South is just over 35, but had his application in before he reached that age; he served as an enlisted man for seven years and eight months, obtaining his warrant as gunner on June 3, 1893. He will retire on Sept. 24, 1928. Gunner CHARLES MORGAN, one of the few applicants for commissions, was found too old, and consequently was obliged to withdraw his application. Two other applicants are still to be examined. The number of applications does not indicate any great desire as yet on the part of the warrant officers to obtain commissions; but probably the younger warrant officers will yet awake to the chance given to them, and the next examinations will have more applicants. At all events, the law is a good one, as it opens a way to any enlisted man to obtain a commission. It has been an anomaly in our system that only in the navy was a man forced to remain in a low grade all of his life with no chance of rising. The anomaly exists no longer.

On or about the 1st of November the Southern Railway, following the example of the Illinois Central Railroad, will run a train specially equipped for road building from Washington to various points in the Southern States. Specimen roads will be made wherever the train stops and will be left as illustrations of what may be done

to improve the highways. The proposed excursion will be in charge of the Director of the Public Roads Office in the Department of Agriculture, who will be accompained by his assistant and by the President of the National Good Roads Association and eighteen roadmaking experts. The immediate purpose of the scheme will be supplemented by an endeavor to organize " good roads associations " in as many towns and cities as possible along the line, in order to stimulate future activity in the work of road construction.

If the success of the "Good Roads Special " in the South proves as great as did that of its predecessor in the West, not only its promoters but thousands of other people will have cause for gratification

The question how soon the Spanish fleet. coming out of Santiago turned westward has been asked of many witnesses before the Schley court, but the most authoritative answer is found in the report of MIGUEL LOPEZ, the pilot of CERVERA'S flagship, published by the Navy Department in the volume of Spanish documents concerning the war.

"I was in the forward tower he the side of Admir CERVERA, who was as calm as though he had been at anchor and in his own catin, and was observing the channel and the hostile ships, and only said there Ptiot, when can we shift the helm? He had refer-

ence to turning to starboard, which could only be done after we had passed Diamante Nank. After a few seconds he said. 'Pilot, adrise me when we can shift the helm "I will advise you Admiral." I answered. A few moments later I said. "Admiral, the helm may be

The shore there retreats in comparison with the opposite point, on which stands Morro Castle, and so Diamante Bank does not extend further seaward than the coast line on the Morro side. About an eighth of a mile from the outer edge of it is a rock on which there are only two fathoms of water; but between that rock and the edge of the bank proper, the space of navigable water is wider than the channel itself. The Spanish ships probably turned westward almost immediately upon passing out of the harbor.

Sir THOMAS LIFTON is a sportsman and stayer. He is determined to have another grab at the Cup. He has already had two defeats, but he is bound to have the chance for another. He must have the Cup. He expresses the hope that the owners of Constitution and Columbia may put their boats in commission and have a few scraps with

Shamrock next season.
Inasmuch as the trials between Constiution and Columbia were not satisfactory and the contests between the Shamrock and Columbia were surprisingly close, a thorough test of all three big boats next season will be emphatically in order. If there are difficulties in the way we hope that they may be removed, to make room for more fun next summer.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS GUEST. Expressions of Opinion by Newspapers

the Southern States. From the Memphia Commercial Appeal It is now incumbent on those white Democrats of the South who have received apcointments at the hands of Tresident Roose velt to resign their offices. They canno afford to remain the recipients of any favor at his hands. Certainly there is no honor attached to his benevolences or bestownls.

From the Richmond Times

Mr. Roosevelt may be amused, but as sure later that this is no joke It is no laughing matter for the President of the United States to arouse the disgust of the people of a large and influential section of the country, and Mr. Roosevelt will find it out before his public career shall have ended

From the Chattanooga Neice. If President Rooseveit believes that he can entertain negroes at the White House board and retain one farthing of respect at the South, he has misjudged our people. Before this incident transpired the of the South respected him: now they hold him in contempt

Yet there is scarcely cause for any excitement about the matter and no reason for the South to denounce Roosevoit He is acting according to his convictions, cere and earnest in his attentions to the colored man. Can the same be said of thos of us in the South who exalt Booker Wash ington and a ve him prominent place on condress convertions, all the time feeling that we are holding out a false hope, and secretly

From the Columbia (S. C.) State Pooker Washington is educated, cultured intelligent, honest, honorable and decent respecting in his life the canons of morald and practising also that virtue which is said be next to Godiness. In these respects he differs from the vast majority of his race and for these excellences he is esteemed and regarded above all other members of that he is a negro. And the sentiment of this country, North as well as South, is that negro aboutd not aspire to social equality with white people.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. The negro is not the social equal of the hite man. Social equality between the white ce and the black race has never existed ment is written in letters of living light in the records of the human race. It is the the records of the human race. It is the decision of the ages, and Mr Roosevelt the firmament as to try to erase that conviction from the heart and brain of the American people.

The Picayane regards this act on the part of the President as an official and not a social matter. Necessarily, if the President should take negroes of both sexes into social relations with his family it would excite a great deal of prejudice; but officially, as the Cnief Magistrate of the Republic, which embraces in its citizenship people of all colors and many races, he may confer with and entertain people who are black red, brown and vellow, as well as white, and eat and drink

with them If, however, he should endeavor to bring the peoples of all races, colors and condi-tions into the same social plane and into intimate intercommunication, it is much to be doubted if he could make it a success either politically or socially

Difference Between Low and Shepard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir There seem to be some people who think that Mr. Low and Mr Shepard are alike, in so far that both are good men-both move in good society, both belong to the so-called respectable element, both have been independent men, and, as a rule, have been classed as the same kind of men. In a way, this is true But there is a difference between the two Mr Low would not accept any nomination

hat did not suit him, any more than he would give a recommendation to a man be knew was a thief. Mr Shepard is a lawyer, would accept as a client any one or anything, and se all his learning, and all the prestige that his good standing in the community could bring to bear upon it, toward freeing and vindicating the criminal, no matter how degraded he knew him to be

In this case his client is Crokerism and all that goes with it, its vindication would be his victory as a lawyer for his client; his price would be that he would be called Mayor— he would have two lan ps in front of his door, furnished by the city.

As for the client, did anybody ever hear a lawyer being responsible for the conduct a client after he had freed him, after he did pleaded for him, after he had issed all as incensity to show the jury that his client as a much abused man, &c.? No, will there the client has for the lawyer that gets mout of one bad scrape is to have him andy so that he can use him again when wants him.

handy

he wants him.

Yes, there is a difference between the two
mee. Mr. Low belongs to a class of men
that regard it as a crime to plead for a bad
cause. Mr. Shepard feels justified in pleadcause. If the son a complexing for any cause, even if it is on a sion basis, because that is his profes

There can be no question that this very low estimate of the exalted profession of the law is common. It is undue, but not one lawyer in 10,900 will deny that no man has done more to degrade the law in the public mind than did EDWARD M. SHEFARD when he accepted the Tammany nomination, or when he put forward his "Constitutional" argument against announcing his policy who beneath his berth cut a hole thron Devery. This was putting a legal clock | the ship's side. When the man on the w over a campaign humbug that we have

India Recognizes Our Greatness

From the Labore Tribune.
Civilization With a Vengeance. The followis mail outling will be an "awakener" "I will advise you. Admiral. I answered. A few moments later I said. Admiral, the helm may be shifted now."

The moment the Admiral, without shouting, either of a single day's diverse suite in New York are get a tolerably clear idea of the strain which that a little smattering of philosophy well can be to hear a new to hear a new to he in he most go alread and insight into it would lead him nack and the first principle of thinking of tooling the same to hear a new to hear a new to hear to hear a new to hear to hear a new to hear to he scene of NELSON's battle, and had not farm machinery is naturally cheaper the first opportunity. Diamante hank is universities with a venguance.

BOUNDARY LINE DECISION Affects the Title to Valuable Forest Lands In the North Woods.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct 22 .- An important decision indirectly affecting the title to about 58,000 acres of forest land worth millions of dollars in the Adirondacks and the boundaries of Franklin, St. Lawrence, Essex, Herkimer and Hamilton counties has just been handed down by H. T. Kellogg, son of Supreme Court Judge S. Alonzo Kellogg of this village, as referee

The case is that of Edward H. Litchfield of Brooklyn against George W. Sisson and James Liston, and Mr. Kellogg's decision is in favor of the defendants. It was an action to recover \$30,000 for trespass upon lands south of Litchfield Park, which are claimed by the owners, a strip a mile and a half wide and six miles long. The action was brought in June, 1899, and Justice Russell appointed Mr. Kellogg as referee. The case also indirectly involved a strip of land fifty-six miles long and averaging a mile and five-eighths wide, the ownership being dependent on the result of the case in question.

The real point of the litigation was the determination of the location of the northern boundary line of the Totten and Crossfield purchase. The grant as made in 1772, it was contended by the plaintiff, fixed as the northern beunnary of this tract a line running westerly from a point ten miles north of Crown Point on Lake Cham-plain. In 1796 the State made a patent to Daniel McCormick and William Constable of lands since known as Macomb's purchase, of lands since known as Maconin's purchase, great tracts 1, 2 and 3, comprising the pres-ent counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin, and by the terms of this grant the south bounds of Macomb's purchase were defined as the north bounds of the Totten and Crossfield purchase. The claim of the plaintiff was that these lands, having been wild and vacant, the boundaries thereof are a line coming west from a point ten miles north of (rown Point, as the magnetic needle pointed in 1772. The line from this this line struck the northeastern part of the Totten and Crossfield purchase one and one-quarter miles south of the present one-quarter miles south of the present northerly location and gradually deflected to the south, so that when it reached the northwest part of the tract it was more than two miles south of the present location. The referee found that the south line of Macomb's purchase, being also the north line of Totten and Crossfield's purchase, was defined and located by the surveys of Alexander Campbell in 1772, of Medard Mitchell in 1796, and of Benjamin Wright

AN AMERICAN POPE?

in 1800.

Serious Consideration of the Transfer of St. Peter's Chair to New York

From the London Tablet. The question in what serse the Capacy united to the Bishopric of the local Roman Church is discussed in the pages of the Iriah Rugely. The following comprises the bulk

"Such a change, startling as it is, is not ne receivable. We may not always be lessed with Pontiffs of the stamp of Leo. XIII; without a recurrence of the dark periods of the Papacy, we may yethave Pontiffs whose ken is not so far-reaching, whose sympathies are not so all-embracing New World, through no fault of its own Head of Christendom Modern views may of members of the Sacred College may hall than an ap-to-date Pope, in other word an American Pope, said be an advantage. All this is possible, but is it possible that the ly See should be removed from Rome to New York? that the successor of St. Peter should no longer be Bishop of Rome but Bishop of New York?

or his see as being the future mistress of the world? or are we to say that he was di-vinely led to do so? We certainly have no We certainly have no

ou-please believe only
There is however, a moral code good
aough for this or any other world that would
aske a heaven of this carth, for heaven,
ke Boston, is a condition of the mind
The agnostic's moral code is based on a
state consideration of the rights of other ust consideration of the rights of other t promises to future immortal ty, no cross to harp: but the satisfaction of having de-

To the Editor of The Sun-So the agnostic, E. Sherman, in his letter you: "I am going to get all the fun I c out of life regardless of whom I hit is the essence of selfishness and inhuma He reminds me of the man in a sailing ve the ships sade when the man of the wexpostulated with him the offender can replied. What matters it to you? The I have made less under my own berth. So, men do not live they simply extra who are getting the most good of the life. I have found by experience, the men who think more about others than the themselves, who believe that the way to help yourself is to help somebelse.

NO LARGER NAVAL GUNS. Limit Reached in Weight and Dime

Admiral Onell's Report WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.-The annual port of Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, was made public to-day. He submits estimates, aggregating \$10,902,606, of which \$6,000,000 is for Navy increase, armor and armament

He says: "The latest types of guns are so great n weight a: d dimensions that it seems nadvisable to make any further increase in either respect, and increased efficiency must be looked for in the use of heavier projectiles and in the production of powder possessing higher ballistic properties "

Regarding the new 7-inch gun, he remarks: "An experimental 7-inch gun of 45-calibre has been completed and proved. Its performance is considered highly satisfactory, a muzzle velocity of 3,000-foot seconds having been attained with a projectile weighing 165 pounds with a chamber pressure of seventeen tons; weight of charge of smokeless powder, seventy-four pounds. This gun has a quick-working breech mechanism similar in all respects to the 6-inch rapid firing gun, and is mounted on a pedestal mount, and can readily be pointed by one man. It has not yet been fired for rapidity, but soon will be. Probably still better results will be obtained when the exact size of powder has been

The reference to smokeless powder is of some importance, the report saying Complete outfits of United States Navy emokeless powder have been prepared for the New Orleans and Albany, to take the place of the cordite purchased with the ships. The bureau was led to take this action partly in deference to the views of a considerable number of officers of the Navy, and partly because it was deemed preferrable to adhere to the standard nitrocellulose powder adopted for the United

States Navy.
*So far as the Bureau was concerned the a was no doubt in its mind as to the safety of the cordite powders, though the Bureau inclines to the belief that such Bureau inclines to the belief that such powders deteriorate with age, are very susceptible to changes of temperature, which affect their efficiency, and are very destruc-tive to the law of the control tive to the bores of guns

Having ir view the foregoing facts, the bureau is of the opinion that the 7-inch gun is well suited for the intermediate calibre in the proposed battleships, and is preferable to a mixed battery of 6-inch and 8-inch gun.

regards the armored cruisers, the board was unanimous in recommending a battery of four 10-inch guns in pairs in turrets, and of sixteen 6-inch 50 calibre quick-firing guns in casemates, with a seccondary battery of twenty 3-inch (14-pounders) and tv. ive 3-pounders.

COPPER BOOM IN PERU. Minister Dudley Tells of Development

There With American Capital. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22 Irving B. Dudley, United States Minister to Peru, arrived here to-day by steamer. He said the political and commercial conditions in Peru were very satisfactory. Peru is now on a gold basis and its finances are thus in far better condition than those Argentine or Chile. He added:

"At present Peru is on the verge of a big boom. Copper properties of enormous value have been discovered at Cerro de Pasco, in the heart of the Andes, and American capital to the amount of \$10,000,000 is to be invested in the development of the mines. The project involves the building of eighty riles of railroad from Arroyc the present terminus of a 120-mile road that runs from the scaport of Callao to the Cerro de Pasco mines.

"Now the only means of transporting copper ore to the railroad is on the backs of the liamas and burros. With the completion of this road, Peru will jump The question really depends for its answer upon another much disputed point. By what right is the Bishop of Rome the successor of St Peter's Was it merely because its Peter's sagacity led him to choose Rome. Bishop of this road, Feru will jump to coduce a constant of this road, Feru will jump to coduce a constant of the world. The pleasing thing about this development of Peruvian copper mines is that American capital is back of the enterprise I am not in a position to mention the names of those interested in the big undertaking, but you can say that among the number are some people who are close to Senator Clark of Mon-

Dear Scott: Your ideas as so the duties and pris To the Editor of the Sun-Siry Your correspondent, E. Sherman, seems to have missed the point in Hark Constock's argument—the agnostic or scientific view of the question of immortality and he has conguestion of immortality and he has con-fused it with morality.

His idea that the basis for right and wrong

I am asked to concratalate past I do so that

unconsisting and of your favorice philases! Shinds all author have shanted one of your sons.

up your lad points and all your weaknesses.

fiers a agustic circuit fellow with not a trace of yellow:

and he hammets all the time He's a candidate for I usion, which means he hates That now raists twist politics and crime!

appellation
Which probably be never will regret,
may would extremely with, but he'll "Carry" all And what the people "ax" they re sure to get

The wants of each and every kind of sect!

Were there way more at home like our Justice 2.

Junear.

We'd number them, like him, 'mongst the elect! LA TOUCHE HANDOCK

ROOSEVELT IN FARMINGTON. President Visits His Sister, Mrs. Cowles and Meets Townspeople

HARTPORD, Conn., Oct. 22 President Roosevelt seemed to enjoy evof his stay to-day in Farmington. travelled all Monday night and reaches Farmington early this morning. He w met at the station by his sister, Mrs. Won. Sheffield Cowles, at whose b visiting. With Mrs. Cowles at were Miss Alice Roosevelt, the Pro daughter, and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting New York, who is Mrs. Cowles's green Warden A. R. Wadsworth had a large for of deputy sheriffs and special constable on hand, and in addition to those the Secret Service men who came with the

Presidential party from Washington The party, including Secretary Corte. you, Dr. Rixey and Commander Cowies, the President's brother-in-law, drave Cowles home for breaklast the President received the Bore and Senior Burgess A. A. Resifield made address of welcome and extended freedom of the borough and tow President returned his thanks. During the morning the Pro-

taken on a long drive, an inclienwas the appearance of the secof the town, all dressed in wh p before the Congregational ie party drove by. The sight and the President showed a broad smile and a courtly sa On the return home the I everal of the party left President frequently stopping to shake the hand of some Senator and Mrs. Hawle and Mrs. Platt of this State the President and in there was a recer the planting of the to the scene and water nomies, as Gov.

Farmington people ing was passed quietly at the C There was a large crowd of peoplington throughout the day. and the service was first double afford his cheery and whole-souled manner, will go to New Haven in the morning or the Tale celebration.

BURIAL OF SENATOR DAVIS. Body Brought From St. Paul and Interred

at Arlington - Mrs. Davis's Resentment WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 - Mrs. Cushma-K. Davis, widow of the late Senator from Mirnesota, with a few friends came t Washington at noon to-day, bringing wif her the body of her late husband for the purpose of having it buried in the Nationa

Cemetery at Arlington, Va. So quietly had the arrangements benade that no one in Washington, except a few officials of the War Department w issued the necessary papers, knew what was taking place. Mrs. Davis had besonal charge of all the arrangements, and it was understood that her decision to bring her husband's remains from St. Paul Washington was due to a feeling of reser ment on her part at the delay of the Leislature and the people of Minnesota to provide funds for the crection of the or emplated monument to the Senator in

his nome otate. It was intended to erect a memorial in the City Park on Summit avenue in Paul, but when the Legislature did not ac-Mrs. Davis became impressed with idea that it was another feature of the

to the world or are we to age that he was diversed to the world's or are we to age that he was diversed to the world's or are we to age that he was diversed to the beginning a large to the committee of the world's or were a living ratification of his choice and the committee of the world of

Labor League, the Tailoresses' and

ed to establish a Government Cl periment to be made will not be on a corr branch of industry cannot gain much by it His idea that the basis for right and wrong action (morals) is the hope of reward and the fear of punishment will hardly stand the cannot think be not received as an act in expectation of receiving immertality as a reward is not acting from principles of morality, nor is hell a moral manufacturing company.

In fact, if his view is the Christian, there is no deterrent in the fear of punishment, for hell is eliminated, and it is a go-assymptopolease believe only.

In fact, if his view is the Christian, there is no deterrent in the fear of punishment, for hell is eliminated, and it is a go-assymptopolease believe only. or nephewayou have saushed one of your sons out in State workshops, both as regar out can speak of his style of dislogue as in no man for the workers. Others create the workers of the same of the workers. you can speak or be style of disagras as in no man-der to compare with the late T. W. Robertson'—an-amother of your far other remarks:

Some of compare with the late T. W. Robertson'—an-form to compare with the late T. W. Robertson'—an-form to compare with the later of the matter. They said that to your praising me later. Occasion to have been over praising me later. Occasion to him is so likely to Ame of the Tries of Leopards that examet Change quality of material, or processes of make It could not be occasioned by the towar-ment always accepting the lowest tende-nor could it be caused by "the contractnor could it be caused by "the contract perusting lugs profits,"
It has been shown often enough by springuities made into the subject of sweather Parliamentary committees and coursens in several countries, and by particular the "sweaters" do not in most case.

Jayne's Attendive is the salest and sures of Blood